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Security Council

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 163
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my letter of 17 June 2005 (A/59/851-S/2005/397), I have the honour to draw your attention to the reaction of the international community to the so-called "parliamentary elections" of the separatist regime in the occupied Nagorny Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In particular, the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of France and the Russian Federation, the co-chairing countries of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group, issued press statements in which they reaffirmed their support for the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. France and the Russian Federation underscored that they did not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent state, and that these elections will not have an impact on the ongoing peace process or on the future status of Nagorny Karabakh.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), in its statement on the same subject, considered these "elections" illegal and in violation of the Geneva Conventions. OIC reaffirmed its position demanding the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories and calling for peaceful negotiations between Azerbaijan and Armenia within the framework of the resolution of OIC, the United Nations and OSCE.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 163, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-40592 (E) 060705 060705

Annex to the letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Commentary of the Information and Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 22 June 2005 regarding the recent "parliamentary elections" in Nagorny Karabakh

In connection with the "parliamentary elections" recently held in Nagorny Karabakh, we should like to point out the following.

As is well known, Moscow has consistently supported the principle of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, as well as other fundamental norms and principles of international law. The Russian Federation does not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent State. In our view, its future status must be determined without the use or threat of force and only through political negotiations between all the parties within the framework of the Minsk process.

Moscow considers that the peaceful settlement of the conflict must not depend on the holding of some or other elections in Karabakh. We should like, in particular, to stress that the citizens of the Russian Federation acting as observers in the elections were in Nagorny Karabakh at their own initiative and exclusively in their private capacity.

As for the Russian Federation, it will continue, in close cooperation with its partners in the co-chairmanship of the OSCE Minsk Group (the United States of America, the Russian Federation and France), to vigorously help the Azerbaijanis and the Armenians to reach a settlement of the conflict as soon as possible.

Press statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France dated 21 June 2005

[Original: French]

With regard to the so-called legislative elections organized on 19 June 2005 by the de facto authorities of Nagorny Karabakh, the French authorities wish to recall that:

- France, like the international community, supports the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;
- Consequently, France does not recognize Nagorny Karabakh as an independent State;
- The conditions for determining the future status of Nagorny Karabakh are currently the subject of negotiations between the parties to the conflict within the framework of the Minsk Group, with the mediation of the three co-chairing countries: France, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. In this respect, the elections will not have any effect on either the peace process currently under way or the future status of Nagorny Karabakh;
- Lastly, France, in coordination with its co-chairing partners in the Minsk Group, will resolutely continue its mediation with the Governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan in order to promote a peaceful, equitable and lasting settlement of the conflict. In this regard, the most recent session of the negotiations between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries was held on Friday, 17 June 2005, in Paris.

(Is it unusual in statements by the spokesman to speak of so-called elections?)

This is indeed the case. Since Nagorny Karabakh is not recognized as an independent State, one cannot organize real legislative elections there.

(Do the elections in Nagorny Karabakh also include the part annexed between neighbouring Armenia and Nagorny Karabakh?)

I do not know the exact definition of the framework of these elections. But, in any case, that does not change anything for us, it does not change in any way our assessment of the elections.

Statement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference entitled "Armenian separatist elections in Nagorno-Karabakh illegal"

Ambassador Atta Al-Mannan Bakheit, official spokesman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), considered the parliamentary elections conducted by Armenian separatists on 19 June 2005 in the occupied province of Nagorno-Karabakh illegal and in violation of the Geneva Conventions. These elections should be condemned by the international community, he said.

Ambassador Bakheit reaffirmed the OIC position vis-à-vis the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which demands the immediate withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories and calls for peaceful negotiations between Azerbaijan and Armenia within the framework of the resolutions of the OIC, the United Nations, and the OSCE.

The OIC official spokesman reiterated the principled and immutable position of the OIC in support of Azerbaijan's efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the problem on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy.

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 27, 55, 56, 74 and 148

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan of 23 June 2005, which was adopted during a meeting of the Council on Collective Security of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda items 27, 55, 56, 74 and 148 of the fifty-ninth session.

(*Signed*) Andrey **Denisov**

05-40604 (E) 050705 050705

Annex to the letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan*

We, the heads of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), at our meeting during the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the victory over fascism, state our intention to increase our efforts to reinforce the cohesion and unity of our countries in order to ensure international peace and security and strengthen stability in the area of CSTO responsibility.

We consider inadmissible any attempts to revise the results of the Second World War or reconsider the moral and ethical assessments of this military catastrophe of the twentieth century. In this regard, we welcome the adoption by consensus, at the initiative of the CSTO States members and some other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) at the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2004, of the resolution declaring 8-9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation.

Recalling the enormous sacrifices undergone during the years of the Great Patriotic War, the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization are fully determined to take active measures on a broad collective basis in order to counteract the challenges and threats which have confronted the world community, particularly international terrorism. We note with satisfaction the completion of work in the United Nations on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which will be open for signature at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. We are prepared to make our weighty contribution to strengthening the anti-terrorist coalition and actively participate in tackling other pressing international problems, including halting the spread of weapons of mass destruction, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, illegal migration, human trafficking and so forth.

Declaring that the CSTO States members will not be the first to place weapons of any type in outer space, we express the hope that other States as well will follow our example.

We attach particular attention to the development of cooperation with the United Nations. We are sure that the obtaining of observer status in the General Assembly by CSTO is opening up further prospects in this area.

In order to make fuller use of the unique potential of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), we favour its real reformation and adaptation to the tasks of counteracting the threats and challenges of the twenty-first century.

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* Adopted on 23 June 2005 in Moscow by the President of Armenia, R. Kocharyan, the President of Belarus, A. Lukashenko, the President of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev, the Acting President of Kyrgyzstan, K. Bakiev, the President of the Russian Federation, V. Putin, and the President of Tajikistan, E. Rakhmonov.

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Comprehensive cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the European Asian Economic Council is important for the CSTO States members.

We are in favour of arranging cooperation with the European Union, inter alia, in matters relating to ensuring security and stability. We confirm our readiness to develop contacts and cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), particularly with regard to counteracting new challenges and threats.

We call upon interested countries and international and regional organizations to coordinate closely action relating to the post-conflict settlement in Afghanistan with a central role played by the United Nations so that that country solves the political and economic problems facing it and becomes a democratic State. We are in favour of taking decisive steps to counteract the threat emanating from Afghanistan of the spread of narcotic drugs, both within CSTO and through participation in international efforts aimed at establishing anti-drug security zones along that country's perimeter.

We are in favour of establishing a new, democratic Iraq and the speedy stabilization of the situation in that country by developing a dialogue aimed at achieving a general national consensus.

We consider that the disagreement arising with regard to the assessments of and views on the development of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran can and must be resolved exclusively through peaceful, political means with account taken of its sovereign rights to utilize atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

We are in favour of settling and unblocking the situation regarding the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Our strategic objective is to establish a just, democratic world order, which must be founded on the principle of the supremacy of international law, mutual respect for interests and ensuring equal security for all States. We wish to see the European continent prosperous and secure.

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Letter dated 30 June 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. In paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Council requested me to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, for a period of six months, four experts having the necessary skills to serve on the Panel of Experts concerning the Sudan, in accordance with the mandate set out in the same paragraph.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, taking into account the requirements stated in resolution 1591 (2005), I have appointed the following four experts:

1. Mr. Gerard P. McHugh (Ireland);
2. Mr. Ernst Jan Hogendoorn (Netherlands);
3. Ms. Sherrone Blake Lobban (Jamaica);
4. Mr. Eustace Mainza (Zambia).

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

05-40773 (E) 010705 010705

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Letter dated 29 June 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as representative of the current Chairman of the African Union, I have the honour to transmit herewith two communiqués regarding the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (annex I) and the Central African Republic (annex II) adopted at the 33rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa on 24 June 2005.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Simeon A. **Adekanye**
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

05-40813 (E) 140705

Annex I to the letter dated 29 June 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the 33rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU), at its 33rd meeting, held on 24 June 2005, adopted the following decision on the follow-up to the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council on the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

Council,

1. **Welcomes** the efforts deployed by the Commission to ensure follow-up on decision PSC/AHG/Comm.(XXIII) on the disarmament and neutralization of the ex-FAR/Interahamwe and other armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, adopted at its 23rd meeting held in Libreville on 10 January 2005;

2. **Takes note** of the results of the fact-finding mission dispatched by the Chairperson of the Commission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, and to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), from 27 February to 8 March 2005, as well as the conclusions of the consultative meeting on the disarmament and neutralization of the ex-FAR/Interahamwe and other armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and of the meeting of military experts of member States of the Peace and Security Council Military Staff Committee and the AU Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 March 2005 and on 22 April 2005, respectively, as contained in the report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the follow-up on the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council on the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the relations between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda [PSC/PR/2(XXXIII)];

3. **Expresses delight** at the current momentum in the region as evidenced by the return of confidence between the countries of the region thanks in particular to the progressive establishment of the joint mechanisms agreed upon between the various parties. Council notes with satisfaction the smooth functioning of the Joint Verification Teams put in place within the framework of the Joint Verification Mechanism agreed between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda in New York, on 22 September 2004, and urges that efforts be intensified towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Verification Teams.

4. **Expresses satisfaction** at the adoption, on 30 March 2005, of resolution 1592 (2005) by the United Nations Security Council, especially paragraphs 5 and 7 thereof, relating to the disarmament of foreign combatants by the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the support of MONUC, and the execution by MONUC of its mandate under resolution 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004 in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and **affirms** AU's readiness to work closely with MONUC in defining its role in the region in support for efforts to further peace in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

5. **Notes with concern** that, nearly three months after the publication of the Rome Declaration of 31 March 2005, by which the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), among other things, made a commitment to renounce the armed struggle, join in the process of the voluntary disarmament and return peacefully to Rwanda, no commencement of the implementation of their commitments has yet been observed on ground, despite the facilities put in place by MONUC towards this end, including the opening of several transit camps. Council further notes with concern the intensification of the armed attacks and other acts of violence against the population of the two Kivus, as well as against the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo present in the region;

6. **Requests** to get the leaders of the FDLR to honour fully, unconditionally and without delay the commitments contained in the Rome Declaration, Council encourages the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the other countries of the region and the other members of the international community to do their utmost to get the FDLR to honour their commitments as entered into in the Rome Declaration, without delay and unconditionally;

7. **Reiterates** the AU's determination to contribute to the effective disarmament and neutralization of the ex-FAR/Interahamwe and other armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in conformity with decision PSC/AHG/Comm.(XXIII). In this respect, Council invites member States to indicate their readiness to contribute troops to the envisaged African Force;

8. **Requests** the Chairperson of the Commission to expedite preparations towards the early deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the African Force envisaged in decision PSC/AHG/Comm.(XXIII). In this regard, Council requests the Chairperson of the Commission to urgently dispatch to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and also to Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda, a reconnaissance mission, as recommended by the meeting of military experts of member States of the Peace and Security Council Military Staff Committee, as well as by the meeting of the AU Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo held in Addis Ababa on 22 April 2005, and which will include representatives of potential troop-contributing countries;

9. **Further requests** the Chairperson of the Commission to undertake the necessary consultations with the United Nations, as well as other AU partners, including the European Union, so as to keep them updated on the progress of the efforts invested to implement decision PSC/AHG/Comm.(XXIII) and mobilize their logistical, financial and technical support towards the deployment of an African Force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

10. **Invites** the Chairperson of the Commission, at the end of the reconnaissance mission, to submit to it a report on all aspects of the planned deployment of an African Force, including the concept of operations and the logistical and financial aspects of such a force;

11. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

Annex II to the letter dated 29 June 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the 33rd meeting of the Peace and Security Council

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, at its 33rd meeting held on 24 June 2005, adopted the following decision on the situation in the Central African Republic:

Council,

1. **Welcomes** the positive evolution of the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular the holding of legislative and presidential elections that marked the return to constitutional rule, following the coup d'état of 15 March 2003;

2. **Decides**, in light of the above, to lift the suspension of the Central African Republic from the activities of the policy organs of the AU, imposed by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, following the coup d'état of 15 March 2003;

3. **Stresses** the need for sustained support to the stabilization of the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the provision of significant financial and economic assistance to consolidate the progress made thus far and to facilitate the socio-economic recovery of the Central African Republic. Council **appeals** urgently to the AU member States and the international community at large to provide the necessary support to the Central African Republic to effectively address the root causes of the recurrent instability in that country;

4. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.